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United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL–JUNE 1945

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

HEARING TO CONSIDER EXTENDING GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

JUNE 23, 1945.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine to include the State of New York and to consider the quarantine status of an isolated infestation in the State of Pennsylvania will be

held at the Hotel Sheraton, Newark, N. J., on July 10, 1945, at 10 a. m. Any person interested in the proposed action may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

For a number of years the New England States have been under a Federal quarantine on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, which are very destructive pests of forest, shade, and fruit trees and shrubs. All products likely to carry these insects to places outside the infested areas can be moved only under certification.

The gypsy moth has recently been found in eastern New York State, within an area which forms an extension of the infested areas in the New England States to the east and into which the moth has apparently spread by natural progression. Primary consideration will be given at the hearing to the advisability of extending the Federal quarantine to include this area.

In connection with the hearing, consideration will be given to the quarantine status of a small isolated infestation of the gypsy moth which has existed in northeastern Pennsylvania for a number of years and where spread of the insect apparently has been prevented by a State quarantine enforced in conjunction with eradication efforts cooperatively conducted by the Federal Government and State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE TO INCLUDE THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AND TO CONSIDER THE QUARANTINE STATUS OF AN ISOLATED INFESTATION IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

JUNE 23, 1945.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar* L.), an insect pest of serious consequence to forest, shade, and fruit trees, and shrubs, and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, but known to be present as a continuous infestation in the New England States, has been found to be present in parts of eastern New York State into which the insect has apparently spread by natural progression from the adjoining infested areas. The Secretary also has information that an isolated infestation of the gypsy moth occurs in Pennsylvania.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of this insect (B. E. P. Q.—Q. 45; 7 CFR 301.45) to include the State of New York and of prohibiting or restricting the interstate movement from that State or areas therein where the gypsy moth has been discovered of (1) live gypsy moths in any stage of development, (2) trees, shrubs, and other plants having persistent woody stems, including Christmas trees and evergreen decorative plants, (3) forest plant products, (4) stone and quarry products and (5) any other commodities or articles capable of carrying the gypsy moth in any of its stages. Consideration will also be given to the quarantine status of a small isolated infestation of the gypsy moth which has existed in northeastern Pennsylvania for a number of years and where spread of the insect apparently has been prevented by a State quarantine enforced in conjunction with eradication efforts cooperatively conducted by the Federal Government and the State of Pennsylvania.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 161), as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at the Hotel Sheraton, Newark, N. J., on July 10, 1945, at 10 a. m., in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine revision may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 23, 1945, 2:01 p. m.; 10 F. R. 7730.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAP BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS BEGIN JUNE 7

(Press notice)

JUNE 4, 1945.

Shipments of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers from the area heavily infested with the Japanese beetle will become subject to restrictions of the Federal quarantine on June 7 and June 21, the respective dates when the period of heavy flight of the beetle begins in the different sections.

These dates were established under administrative instructions of the chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, based on seasonal observations, and will remain in effect until further notice.

Beginning June 7 shippers will need to comply with certification requirements in moving these products from Tanners Creek district, Norfolk County, Va., Kempsville district in Princess Anne County, Va., from the Virginia counties of Accomac and Northampton, from the Maryland counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Dorchester, and from Sussex County, Del.

On June 21 such requirements become effective for the remainder of the heavily infested area comprised of the Delaware counties of Kent and New Castle, the District of Columbia, Arlington County, Va., and parts of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as described in the quarantine regulations.

The quarantine requirements as to fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers apply only to interstate movement to points beyond the boundaries of the regulated areas from the smaller, heavily infested areas. (The regulated areas cover parts or all of 14 Northeastern States and the District of Columbia.) They further apply only to unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk direct from the field or greenhouse where grown or from a distributor, and to fresh fruits and vegetables when shipped by refrigerator car or motortruck only. Nursery stock and soil are subject to the certification requirements throughout the year when shipped interstate from any regulated area to points outside.

B. E. P. Q. 539

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING DATES WHEN RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND CUT-FLOWER SHIPMENTS SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF § 301.48–4 (b) OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

§ 301.48–4a. Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (b) of § 301.48–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 48), it has been determined that the period of the heavy flight of the adult beetle will begin in the localities listed below on the dates given; accordingly it is hereby ordered that the restrictions of §§ 301.48–4 (b) and 301.48–5 relating to the heavily infested areas (§ 301.48–3), and applying to:

(a) Unprocessed, fresh, cut flowers when moved in bulk direct from the field or greenhouse where grown, or from a distributor; and

(b) fresh fruit and vegetables of all kinds when shipped by refrigerator car or motortruck only; shall begin for the present season on the following dates:

(1) On June 7, 1945 in the following area:

Virginia: Norfolk County: Magisterial district of Tanners Creek.
Princess Anne County: Magisterial district of Kempsville.
Entire counties of Accomac and Northampton.
Maryland: Entire counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Dorchester.
Delaware: Sussex County.

(2) On June 21, 1945 in the remainder of the heavily infested area.

These restrictions shall remain in effect during the current season until due notice of their discontinuance shall have been given.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.48–4)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of June 1945.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 4, 1945, 3:16 p. m.; 10 F. R. 6641.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

B. E. P. Q. 538 — Effective April 23, 1945

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS REVISED—STERILIZATION OF GRAPEFRUIT REQUIRED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Because of increasing numbers of infestations of Mexican fruitflies now occurring in the regulated area in the Rio Grande Valley it has become necessary to require the sterilization of grapefruit moved interstate from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy for the remainder of the shipping season ending June 15, 1945.

§ 301.64–4b *Administrative instructions relative to the Mexican fruitfly quarantine.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by paragraph (e) of § 301.64–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64), it is hereby required that effective April 23, 1945, and continuing throughout the harvesting season to the close of June 15, 1945, all grapefruit, as a condition of certification for interstate movement from the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy, shall be sterilized in accordance with the methods authorized in § 301.64–4a (B. E. P. Q. 472, 7 CFR. Cum. Supp.), revised effective September 25, 1941.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; § 301.64–4, 9 F. R. 7293.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of April 1945.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, Apr. 19, 1945, 3:31 p. m.; 10 F. R. 4253.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

LIST OF NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AUTHORIZED TO INSPECT AND CERTIFY PLANTS, NURSERY STOCK, AND SEEDS (T. D. 51246)

T. D. 43980, as Amended by T. D. 46431 and T. D. 46590, Publishing a List of Names of Representatives of the Canadian Department of Agriculture Authorized to Inspect and Certify Plants, Nursery Stock, and Seeds, Superseded (T. D. 51246)

Treasury Department,
Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1945.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

There is published below a list of official representatives of the Canadian Department of Agriculture authorized to inspect and certify plants, nursery stock, and seeds for shipment from Canada to the United States, in accordance with the regulations supplemental to Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine No. 37 (T. D. 48257). T. D. 43980, dated April 26, 1930, as amended by T. D. 46431, dated May 29, 1933, and T. D. 46590, dated August 14, 1933, are superseded.

Mr. W. N. Keenan, Chief, Plant Protection Division, Ottawa, Ontario.
Mr. P. N. Vroom, Ottawa, Ontario.
Mr. A. Finnamore, St. John, New Brunswick.
Mr. A. E. McCollom, St. John, New Brunswick.
Mr. R. G. Webber, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Mr. W. St. G. Ryan, Montreal, Quebec.
Mr. N. P. Beaudoin, Montreal, Quebec.
Mr. W. A. Fowler, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. H. A. Pass, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. R. W. Sheppard, Niagara Falls, Ontario.
Mr. F. W. Gregory, Niagara Falls, Ontario.
Mr. F. J. Hudson, London, Ontario.
Mr. W. R. Lapp, Windsor, Ontario.
Mr. W. R. Code, Windsor, Ontario.
Mr. C. A. S. Smith, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Mr. P. C. Brown, Estevan, Saskatchewan.
Mr. A. Charlebois, Estevan, Saskatchewan.
Mr. H. F. Olds, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Mr. W. D. Touzeau, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Mr. J. Noble, Victoria, British Columbia.
Mr. W. de Macedo, Victoria, British Columbia.

Frank Dow,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

AREA REGULATED BY PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE INCREASED

(Press notice)

May 22, 1945.

The pink bollworm quarantine has been amended, effective May 23, by the Secretary of Agriculture, to add to the lightly infested regulated area the Texas counties of Bailey, Borden, Cochran, Coleman, Goliad, McCulloch, Nolan, Runnels, San Saba, Scurry, Taylor, Victoria, and those parts of Coke and Jackson Counties

not heretofore under quarantine, because of the discovery of additional infestations of the pink bollworm.

No pink bollworms were found in Borden County but it is necessary to include it because there are no gins in the county and practically all ginning of cotton grown in that county is done at plants located in the infested area. No other modifications are made in the regulations by this amendment.

The pink bollworm quarantine regulates the movements from parts of Arizona Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas of okra, cotton, and wild cotton, including the plants and all parts thereof, as well as all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, seed cotton, lint, linters, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal. Bagging, containers, and wrappers of cotton and cotton products or any commodities fouled with such products are also regulated.

The area under regulation is now made up of southern and south-central Arizona and New Mexico, 2 parishes and part of another in southwest Louisiana, and 78 Texas counties in the central and western part of the State, the lower Rio Grande Valley, and the Coastal Bend area.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 52. Amend. 1

Revision of Regulation 2
Effective May 23, 1945

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of regulation 2 of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations is made to add to the lightly infested regulated area the Texas counties of Bailey, Borden, Cochran, Coleman, Goliad, McCulloch, Nolan, Runnels, San Saba, Scurry, Taylor, Victoria, and those parts of Coke and Jackson Counties not heretofore under regulation, because of the discovery of additional infestations of the pink bollworm. Although no pink bollworms were found in Borden County, it is necessary to include it because there are no gins in the county and practically all ginning is done at plants located in the infested area. No other modifications are made in the regulations by this revision.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY

AUTHORITY: § 301.52–2 is issued under authority of section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by law, § 301.52–2 of this chapter, as revised effective November 9, 1944 (9 F. R. 13276), is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.52-2. *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of these regulations and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested.

Heavily infested areas.—Texas.—Counties of Brewster, Cameron, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Presidio, Starr, Terrell, Willacy, and that part of *El Paso County* lying east of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80, where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner; thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

Lightly infested areas.—Arizona.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of *Pima County*[1] except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

Louisiana.—The entire parishes of Cameron and Calcasieu and that part of Jefferson Davis Parish lying south of the township line between Tps. 8 and 9 S.

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[1] Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

New Mexico.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Arkansas, Atascosa, Bailey, Bee, Borden, Brazoria, Brooks, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Concho, Crane, Dawson, Dimmit, Duval, Ector, Frio, Gaines, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays, Howard, Irion, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Loving, Martin, Matagorda, Maverick, McCulloch, McMullen, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Nueces, Pecos, Reeves, Refugio, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Sterling, Taylor, Terry, Tom Green, Upton, Victoria, Ward, Webb, Wilson, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapata, and Zavala; and that part of *El Paso County* lying west of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80 where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner; thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

This amendment shall be effective on and after May 23, 1945, and shall, on that date, supersede § 301.52–2 of the revised regulations promulgated on November 7, 1944.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of May 1945.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register May 22, 1945, 11:10 a. m.; 10 F. R. 5853.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., July 6, 1945.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of amendment No. 1 to the regulations supplemental to Plant Quarantine Order No. 52 on account of the pink bollworm issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The amendment adds to the lightly infested area in Texas the counties of Bailey, Borden, Cochran, Coleman, Goliad, McCulloch, Nolan, Runnels, San Saba, Scurry, Taylor, and Victoria, and those parts of Coke and Jackson Counties not heretofore under regulation.

Postmasters in the areas affected will please take notice of the quarantine revision and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 493, Fifth Revision — Effective July 1, 1945

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The revision of regulation 2 of the pink bollworm quarantine, effective May 23, 1945, added to the lightly infested regulated area the Texas counties of Bailey, Borden, Cochran, Coleman, McCulloch, Nolan, Runnels, San Saba, Scurry, Taylor, and that part of Coke County not theretofore under regulation. These counties

are located in northwestern Texas where the pink bollworm occurs only from time to time, several years often elapsing in a given county between findings of infestations. In this area it is considered safe under present conditions to eliminate special treatment requirements on baled cotton lint originating therein when it is ginned and protected as required in these instructions. This revision of B. E. P. Q. 493 provides the same safeguards for handling cotton lint produced in the additional counties that have been required for counties in this area.

§ 301.52–4b. *Administrative instructions designating certain lightly infested counties in New Mexico and Texas from which baled cotton lint may be moved without treatment.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.52 [Notice of Quarantine No. 52], and having determined that facts exist as to the pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in paragraph (a) of § 301.52–4, notice is hereby given that certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of baled cotton lint, without treatment, from the following-designated counties when the lint has been produced in an authorized gin and subsequently protected from contamination:

New Mexico: County of Lea.

Texas: Counties of Andrews, Bailey, Borden, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Concho, Dawson, Ector, Gaines, Glasscock, Howard, Irion, Martin, McCulloch, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Sterling, Taylor, Terry, Tom Green, and Yoakum.

These instructions supersede those in B. E. P. Q. 493, fourth revision, dated October 26, 1944, and shall become effective July 1, 1945.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.52)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22nd day of June 1945.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the above administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, June 30, 1945, 8:30 p. m.; 10 F. R. 8093.]

B. E. P. Q. 540 Effective July 5, 1945

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Section 301.52–4 (c) (2) of the current regulations under the pink bollworm quarantine prescribes conditions for certification of cottonseed for movement to points outside the heavily infested area of the lower Rio Grande Valley for crushing. Recent experimental work has developed information which makes it possible to provide another procedure for treating cottonseed which has been given the required initial heat treatment as part of the continuous process of ginning that will provide safeguards adequate to permit movement to designated oil mills outside the heavily infested regulated area for crushing, when consigned to mills in either lightly infested areas or nonregulated areas. This method of treatment, the use of which is hereby authorized as a basis for movement under limited permit, must be carried out in properly designed equipment and under exacting controls. Its use is conditioned on meeting these requirements to the satisfaction of the inspector under whose supervision the treatment must be carried out.

§ 301.52–4c *Administrative instructions authorizing additional method of treating cottonseed originating in heavily infested area for movement to points outside such area.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.52 [Notice of Quarantine No. 52], and having determined that facts exist as to the

pest risk involved which make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in paragraph (b) (2) of § 301.52–4, notice is hereby given that cottonseed located within heavily infested areas may be moved interstate under limited permits to designated oil mills under the following conditions:

When the seed has been treated as a part of the continuous process of ginning and subsequently protected from contamination as provided for in § 301.52–4 (c) (1) and when given the following second heat treatment with steam as the heating medium under the supervision of an inspector in an apparatus separate and apart from the gin or gins which applied the initial heat treatment. In the second heat treatment the mass temperature of the seed must be raised to at least 155° F. during an exposure period of 2 minutes. The exposure period is defined as the length of time required for the seed to travel from point of entrance into the heater to the point where the temperature reading of the seed is taken beyond the exit of the heater. The heating apparatus must be so constructed as to apply an adequate amount of live steam to the seed promptly upon entrance into the apparatus, and radiated heat for the full length of the heating unit. The apparatus shall be so constructed as to assure a constant and uniform flow of cottonseed through the machine when in operation and equipped with devices which will stir the seed so as to expose each seed to both the introduced steam and radiated heat during the entire exposure period. This treatment may be given only under the supervision of an inspector at approved plants located within the heavily infested area as defined in § 301.52–2.

These instructions shall become effective July 5, 1945, and remain in effect until further notice.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.52, as amended, 9 F. R. 13276)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of June 1945.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of the foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register July 6, 1945, 11:14 a. m.; 10 F. R. 8419.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING SANITARY EXPORT CERTIFICATION

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 353—SANITARY EXPORT CERTIFICATION

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING SANITARY EXPORT CERTIFICATION

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Authority to inspect and certify domestic plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries has for 19 years been contained in the annual appropriation Acts of the Department of Agriculture. As of July 1, 1945 this authority is carried in the "Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944," approved September 21, 1944, paragraph (b) of Section 102 of which reads as follows:

> The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations and use such means as he may deem necessary to provide for the inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and plant diseases according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries to which such products may be exported.

The only changes in this revision of the Regulations Governing Sanitary Export Certification, effective September 21, 1936, involve the listing of additional ports where plants and plant products may be inspected and certified

(§ 353.3) and the elimination of the sections on fees (§ 353.8) and publications (§ 353.9).

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 102 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 724), Part 353, entitled "Sanitary Export Certification," Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (Regulations Governing Sanitary Export Certification), is hereby revised to read as follows:

REGULATIONS

AUTHORITY: §§ 353.1 to 353.7, inclusive, issued under sec. 102 (b), 58 Stat. 724.

§ 353.1 *Definitions.*—Words used in the regulations in this part in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

For the purpose of the regulations in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

(a) *The Act.*—The act of Congress entitled "Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944," approved September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 724), section 102 (b) (c).

(b) *Bureau.*—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) *Products.*—Domestic plants and plant products.

(d) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, or other person authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify to shippers and other interested parties as to the sanitary condition of the products inspected under the Act.

(e) *Office of inspection.*—The office of an inspector of products covered by the regulations in this part.

(f) *Certificate.*—A certificate of the sanitary condition of the products concerned, based on inspection of representative samples, issued by an inspector under the Act.

(g) *Consignment.*—Any shipment of products assembled and inspected at one place at one time and covered by one application, or any mail shipment consigned to one consignee.

§ 353.2 *Administration.*—The Chief of the Bureau is charged with the supervision of the performance of all duties arising in the administration of the Act.

§ 353.3 *Where service is offered.*—Certification may be made at the following ports, where inspectors of the Bureau are located:

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Blaine, Wash.
Boston, Mass.
Brownsville, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calexico, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio
Dallas, Tex.
Del Rio, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Douglas, Ariz.
Eagle Pass, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
Forth Worth, Tex.
Galveston, Tex.
Great Falls, Mont.
Hidalgo, Tex.
Hoboken, N. J.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Tex.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Key West, Fla.
Laredo, Tex.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Miami, Fla.
Mobile, Ala.
Naco, Ariz.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Nogales, Ariz.
Norfolk, Va.
Omaha, Nebr.
Pensacola, Fla.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Port Arthur, Tex.
Port Everglades, Fla.
Portland, Oreg.
Presidio, Tex.
Roma, Tex.
Saint Louis, Mo.
Saint Paul, Minn.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
San Juan, P. R.
San Pedro, Calif.
San Ysidro, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Seattle, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.

§ 353.4 *Products covered.*—Domestic plants and plant products when offered for export.

§ 353.5 *Application for certification.*—(a) A written application shall be made on forms provided for the purpose setting forth such information as is called for as far in advance as possible, and shall be filed in the office of inspection at the port of certification.

(b) Each application shall be deemed filed when delivered to the proper office of certification. When such application is filed, a record showing the date and time of filing shall be made in such office.

§ 353.6 *Inspection.*—(a) The applicant shall cause the product for which inspection is requested to be made accessible for inspection and identification and

to be so placed as to permit efficient inspection for insects and plant diseases of representative samples of all grades or kinds of such product.

(b) All labor involved in the inspection, including the moving, opening, and closing of containers, shall be furnished by the applicant.

(c) Certificates may be refused for failure to carry out fully any of the foregoing provisions.

(d) No inspector shall inspect any products in which he or a member of his family is directly or indirectly financially interested.

§ 353.7 *Certificates.*—(a) For each consignment of products for which certification is requested, the inspector shall sign and issue a separate certificate based on the findings of the inspection.

(b) The original certificate shall immediately upon its issuance be delivered or mailed to the applicant or a person designated by him.

(c) One copy of each certificate shall be filed in the office of certification, and one forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau.

(d) The Chief of the Bureau may authorize inspectors to issue certificates on the basis of inspections made by cooperating Federal and State agencies under requirements and conditions approved by him.

(e) Inspectors may issue new certificates on a basis of inspections for previous certifications when the previously issued certificates can be canceled before they have been accepted by the phytopathological authorities of the country of destination involved.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after July 1, 1945, and shall on that date supersede the regulations governing sanitary export certification promulgated September 19, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of May 1945.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, May 29, 1945, 3 : 37 p. m. ; 10 F. R. 6359.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

PORTER TO HEAD FRUIT INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

(Press notice)

JULY 2, 1945.

The Department of Agriculture has selected Bennet A. Porter to head the Division of Fruit Insect Investigations in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration.

Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau, has announced that Dr. Porter will succeed Delos L. Van Dine, who retired from Government service on June 30, after having served as head of the fruit insect work since February 1933. This division is concerned with investigations on and the development of control measures for insects affecting fruits, fruit trees, nuts, grapes, and certain small fruits, such as blueberries and cranberries. It includes research on the Japanese beetle and responsibility for the program of eradication of the pear psylla in the Pacific Northwest and of the Hall scale in California. Directed from headquarters in Washington, the activities are carried on at 23 field stations located in most of the more important fruit- and nut-growing regions of the country.

Dr. Porter has been connected with the work of the division that he will now head since June 8, 1917, except for two brief periods during the first two winters when he was temporarily transferred to the Federal Horticultural Board to assist in meeting an emergency in connection with work on the pink bollworm. He was first stationed at Wallingford, Conn., where he investigated the tent caterpillar, the apple maggot, and other fruit insects until 1923. For the next six seasons he was in charge of the Bureau's field station at Vincennes, Ind., conducting research on the codling moth and other fruit insect pests of the Ohio Valley. Called to Washington on December 1, 1928, to serve as group leader in codling moth investigations and to study the spray residue problem, Dr. Porter has for the past 17 years also served as assistant leader of the division.

Dr. Porter was born at Northampton, Mass., on July 12, 1892, and holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Philosophy from Massachusetts State College.

Mr. Van Dine is retiring after 43 years of service in entomology that began in Hawaii in 1902. As the first official entomologist of the U. S. Agricultural

Experiment Station there he became known as an authority on mosquito control and on control of tropical crop pests. He assisted in establishing and was the first entomologist of the Puerto Rico Experiment Station at Rio Piedras where for several years he conducted research on insect pests of sugarcane. He later made important studies of the economic effects of malaria on farm labor and agricultural production in northern Louisiana. This led to Mr. Van Dine's being the first entomologist commissioned for entomological work in World War I, in which he served as Captain in the Sanitary Corps of the U. S. Army Medical Department. He subsequently conducted investigations for the Bureau of Entomology on malaria mosquitoes and served for a short time as extension entomologist at Penn State College, devoting major attention to vineyard insects. Prior to returning to the Bureau to head the fruit insect work, Mr. Van Dine served for 8 years as member and, eventually, as local director of the Cuba Sugar Experiment Station of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation. As President of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, Mr. Van Dine retains an active interest in the profession he has long served.

B. E. P. Q.—379 (Revised),[2] Supplement No. 2 E2/Brazil

JUNE 30, 1945.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TRANSIT OF PLANTS AND THEIR PRODUCTS THROUGH THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

(Decree-Law 5,478 of May 12, 1943)

This decree prohibits the transit of the plants and plant products hereunder named through the regions specified; it requires a permit for the transit of those articles through other states; and it cites the pests responsible for the ordinances applicable.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED TRANSIT THROUGH SPECIFIED REGIONS, AND PESTS RESPONSIBLE FOR ORDINANCES ISSUED

(a) Fresh fruits, seedlings, young vines and fruit tree branches through Rio Grande do Sul on account of the San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.). (Complementary measures 11/19/1934, Art. 8, item a.)

(b) Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) and other Rubiaceae through Paraiba and Pernambuco on account of the coffee mealybug (*Rhizoecus coffeae* Laing). (Complementary measures 11/19/1934, Art. 8, item b.)

(c) Banana (*Musa* spp.) seedlings and pseudobulbs through Sao Paulo on account of the Panama disease (*Fusarium oxysporium* Schl. var. *cubense* (E. F. Sm.) Wr.). (Complementary measures 11/19/1934, Art. 8, item c.)

(d) *Citrus* spp. trees and plants through Distrito Federal and bordering municipal districts on account of the mealybug (*Pseudococcus comstocki* (Kuw.)) and sweet orange scab (*Elsinoe australis* Bitan. & Jenkins). (Complementary measures 11/19/1934, Art. 8, item d. Ordinance 4896 of 10/17/1937.)

(e) Cacao trees (*Theobroma cacao*), Capuassuseiro, etc. through Amazonas, Pará & Território do Acre on account of the witches'-broom disease (*Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel.). (Ordinance 420 dated 8/12/1940.)

(f) Manioc and cassava root (*Manihot* spp.) through Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Distrito Federal, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Goiás, Mato Grosso, and Sao Paulo on account of the bacterial disease (*Bacillus manihotus* Arthaud. & Ber.). (Ordinance 573 dated 10/30/1940.)

(g) Rubber trees (*Hevea* spp.) through Amazonas, Pará, Maranhao, Baia, Goiás, Mato Grosso and Território do Acre on account of the South American leaf disease (*Dothidella ulei* P. Henn.). (Ordinance 304 dated 5/25/1943.)

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

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[2] B. E. P. Q. 379 (revised) is merely the original B. E. P. Q. 379 issued July 19, 1935, into which was incorporated the information contained in Supplement No. 1 issued September 1, 1936, and Supplement No. 2 issued April 5, 1938. As this action was taken only to replenish supplies of the summary, no general distribution of the revised circular was made. The above supplement may, therefore, also be considered as Supplement No. 4 to the original circular by those who do not have the revised circular.

E2/Kenya

B. E. P. Q.—479, Supplement No. 1, Revised, Superseding Supplements 1 and 2.

MAY 12, 1945.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

(Government Notice No. 851, Order of November 21, 1938)

IMPORTATION OF SOIL PROHIBITED

(1) The importation into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya of any rooting medium for plants which consists either wholly or in part of soil, whether or not it is attached to any plant, is prohibited.

FRUIT TO BE CERTIFIED

(2) No consignment of fruit grown in countries other than Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda shall be permitted to enter the Colony unless accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the exporting country duly authorized by the Government of that country, to the effect that a percentage (to be stated) of the packages in the consignment has been examined by him and has been found to be free from insect pests.

(Government Notice No. 468, Order of June 19, 1939)
(Government Notice No. 970, Order of November 17, 1939)

ADDITIONS TO RESTRICTED SEEDS [3]

(3) The list of restricted seeds in Article 1 of the Plant Protection Ordinance Order (Government Notice No. 688) of September 2, 1937 (page 2, B. E. P. Q. 479) is amended by adding thereto the following:

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) (851)
Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) (851)
Potatoes (468)
Seeds of other agricultural crops in excess of 1 lb. by weight in any individual package (970)

(Government Notice No. 969, Order of November 17, 1939)
(Government Notice No. 464, Order of May 30, 1940)
(Government Notice No. 571, Order of July 7, 1944)

ADDITIONS TO LIST OF DECLARED DISEASES AND PESTS [4]

(4) The list of declared diseases and pests in Government Notice No. 687, Order of September 2, 1937 (page 4, B. E. P. Q. 479) is amended by adding thereto the following:

DISEASES

Bacterium tabacum Wolf & H. C. Foster, wildfire of tobacco (464)
Bacterium angulatum F. P. Frome & T. J. Murray, angular leaf spot or black fire of tobacco (464)
Cercospora nicotianae Ell. & Ev., frog-eye spot of tobacco (464)
Mosaic and other virus diseases of tobacco (464)

INSECTS

Bemisea spp., white flies (464)
Gnorimoschema (*Phthorimaea*) *heliopa* Lw., tobacco stem borer (464)

PLANT PESTS

Cuscuta spp., dodder (969)
Datura stramonium L. (571)
Lolium temulentum L., darnel (571)

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[3] The number of the Government Notice applicable appears in parentheses following every item added.
[4] See footnote 3.

E2/Paraguay
JUNE 30, 1945.

B. E. P. Q.—502, Supplement No. 1, Revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(1) All plants and plant products, including seeds, fresh fruits and vegetables, imported into Paraguay must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate issued on the basis of inspection effected by authorized inspection officials. A certificate issued by an inspector of a state agency is acceptable. (From information furnished by a State Department Representative in Asunción, dated December 30, 1944.)

LIST OF DECLARED PESTS

(2) According to article 6 of Decree-Law No. 8051, dated July 31, 1941, the list of declared pests cited in article 11 of Law No. 672, dated October 3, 1924 (pages 1 and 2, B. E. P. Q.–502), has been amended to read as follows:

"A. Among those existing in the country:

(a) *Alabama argillacea* (Hbn.)—Cotton leafworm.
(b) *Atta* sp.—Leaf-cutting ant.
(c) Bacterial rot of pineapple.
(d) Banana bacteriosis.
(e) Brusone disease of rice attributed to *Bacillus oryzae* associated with *Piricularia oryzae* Br. & Cav.
(f) *Conotrachelus denieri* Hust.—Cotton curculio.
(g) *Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.—Banana root borer.
(h) *Desmia funeralis* (Hbn.)—Grape leaf folder.
(i) *Elsinoe fawcetti* Bitanc. & Jenkins—Citrus scab.
(j) *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.—Pink bollworm.
(k) Scaly bark of orange.
(l) *Schistocerca paranensis* Burm.—Flying locust.
(m) Sugarcane mosaic."

"B. Among those threatening to invade the country:

(a) *Anthonomus grandis* Boh.—Cotton boll weevil.
(b) *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.—San Jose scale.
(c) *Bacillus manihotus* Arthaud. & Bev.—Bacterial wilt of cassava.
(d) Bud rot of palms attributed to *Bacillus coli* and associated fungi.
(e) Citrus root rot.
(f) *Epicaerus cognatus* Sharp—Potato weevil.
(g) Infectious chlorosis of citrus.
(h) *Phylloxera* (*vastatrix*) *vitifoliae* Fitch—Grape phylloxera.
(i) *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.—Potato wart."

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

OREGON STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

(Revision of Postal Bulletin Notices of August 21, 1942, and July 9, 1943)

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Oregon the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant material known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases is subject to certain restrictions, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Oregon quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests or diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, post-

masters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO OREGON

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests or diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(1) *Counties in Oregon:* Baker, Grant, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Wallowa. All States except California and Nevada.	----------	Potatoes must be free from potato tops and require State-of-origin certificate showing they were grown and packed in noninfested areas: or, screened and packed as prescribed by Oregon law.	Colorado potato beetle.
(2) All of the United States and all counties of Oregon.	----------	Narcissus bulbs, including daffodils, jonquils, and Chinese sacred lilies, require State-of-origin certificates as to . . : freedom from infestation, based on inspection or treatment.	Narcissus bulb nematode or eelworm.
(3) Parts of Oregon, Idaho and Washington (infested areas): *Counties in Oregon:* Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Washington, Yamhill. *Counties in Idaho:* Benewah and Latah. *Counties in Washington:* Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom, Whitman.	Fresh cherry fruit entirely prohibited shipment from *infested* counties into *noninfested* counties.	Fresh cherry fruit may be shipped into Oregon from *noninfested* counties in Idaho and Washington only when accompanied by a State-of-origin certificate showing growth, packing, and shipment from a county free of fruitfly. Used cherry boxes may be shipped from *infested* counties to *noninfested* counties in Oregon only when accompanied by a State-of-origin certificate showing they have been steam or hot-water treated. Cherry fruit and used boxes may be shipped from *infested* to *infested* counties without certification but are subject to inspection at destination.	Cherry fruit fly.
(4) Entire United States.	----------	Grapevines and cuttings accepted with State-of-origin certificate that shipment is from a section free of phylloxera or certificate that shipment has been given an approved treatment under the supervision of a qualified inspector of State of origin.	Grape phylloxera.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO OREGON—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests or diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
(5) Alabama, Arkansas, *Counties in California:* Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Ventura. *Counties in Colorado:* Denver, Mesa, Otero, and Prowers. Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia. *Counties in Idaho:* Canyon and Owyhee. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. *County in Utah:* Weber. Virginia, and West Virginia.		All varieties including the flowering forms of the following-named plants, and parts thereof, including the fresh fruits: almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, *Cotoneaster pannosa* (silverleaf cotoneaster), *Cotoneaster parneyi*, hawthorn, loquat, nectarine, peach, pear, *Photinia arbutifolia* (toyon) (Christmas berry), *Photinia serrulata* (Chinese photinia), plum, *Prunus caroliniana* (Carolina laurel cherry) (Carolina cherry), *Prunus ilicifolia* (Hollyleaf cherry) (California evergreencherry), *Prunus ilicifolia* var. *integrifolia* (Catalina cherry), *Prunus laurocerasus* (common laurel cherry) (cherry laurel), and quince, require certificate of State-of-origin showing (1) they have originated outside the infested areas or (2) have been fumigated or treated according to Oregon quarantine specifications. Budwood and scions of the above-listed plants accepted under Oregon permit or when certified as above.	Oriental fruit moth.
(6) All States east of and including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	All trees, plants, cuttings, and scions of the cultivated and wild filbert and hazel.		Filbert blight.
(7) Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana. *Counties in Iowa:* Allamakee, Appanoose, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Chichasaw, Clarke, Clayton, Clinton, Davis, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Howard, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mitchell, Monroe, Muscatine, Polk, Poweshiek, Scott, Story, Tama, Van Buren, Wapella, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Worth, Wright. Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota. *Counties in Missouri:* Adair, Audrain, Cape Girardeau, Clark, Franklin, Jefferson, Knox, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, St. Charles, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Warren.		*Stalks, ears, cobs or other parts or debris (except seed and shelled grain free from fragment of cob and other plant debris)* of corn, broomcorn, sorghums or Sudan grass; cut flowers or entire plants of dahlia, gladiolus (except corms, bulbs or tubers without stems), chrysanthemum, aster; lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (of the variety known as cranberry or horticultural), beets with tops, and rhubarb accepted with State-of-origin certificate. The following admitted if accompanied with certificate of inspection showing freedom of infestation: beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb (cut or plants), cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia.	European corn borer.

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PROHIBITED OR REGULATED ENTRY INTO OREGON—Continued

Area quarantined	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests or diseases
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited from quarantined area	Accepted for mailing only when accompanied with certificate or Oregon permit	
(Column I)	(Column II)	(Column III)	(Column IV)
New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.			
(8) All States east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.	Chestnut and chinquapin trees, nuts, cuttings, grafts, or scions.	Foreign-grown chestnuts and chinquapins not restricted when reshipped into Oregon in the original unopened containers.	Chestnut blight.
(9) Territory of Hawaii	Maunaloa flowers		East Indian bean borer.
(10) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.	Peach, nectarine, or apricot trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, or pits, including any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots—from areas where any of these diseases are known to exist.		Peach yellows, little peach and peach rosette.

Shippers desiring Oregon permits must make application therefor direct to the Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Salem, Oreg.

Postmasters at places in Oregon where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

[The Postal Bulletin, June 8, 1945.]

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1945, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Maria Zuniga	Nogales, Ariz	16 bulbs, 7 nodes sugarcane, 5 guavas, 3 nanney seed, 6 rhizomes, and 1 mango.	$4.40
Yoland Joffroy	do	21 oranges	1.00
Miguel Hernandez	do	9 mangoes	1.00
Jesus Perez	Brownsville, Tex	3 oranges	1.00
Cattalina Gonzeles Rodriguez	do	1 mango	1.00
Luis Barron	do	2 apples	1.00
Juan Zabola	do	1 orange	1.00
Maria Acension Ehartea	do	1 mango	1.00
Jesus Fernandez	do	5 Irish potatoes	1.00
Tomas Rodriguez	do	1 orange	1.00
Maxima Torres	do	1 mango	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
J. G. Burr	Brownsville, Tex	4 mangoes	$1.00
Victor Delgado	do	21 mangoes	2.10
Jose Guiterrez	do	12 avocados	1.00
Anaceto Mata	do	1 pound figs	1.00
Maria Gutierrez Hernandez	Eagle Pass, Tex	5 mangoes	1.00
Amilia Garza	do	1 avocado	1.00
Ignacio Sandoval	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Tomosa Gonzales	do	2 plums	1.00
Venancio Hernandez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Antonio Menchaca	do	1 mango	1.00
Osvaldo Guerro	do	5 oranges and 7 mangoes	1.00
Victoria Perez	do	1 mango	1.00
Juana Gonzales Guerra	do	do	1.00
Guadalupe Herrera	El Paso, Tex	1 plant	1.00
Maria Fausto de Moreno	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Josefina Ramirez	do	do	1.00
Ana Sarinana	do	do	1.00
Catarina de la Vega	do	do	1.00
Antonio Estrada de Franco	do	do	1.00
Berlinda Acosta de Mendoza	do	6 plants and miscellaneous seed	1.00
Soledad Siquieros	do	5 plants	1.00
Mrs. H. R. Hannum	do	19 potatoes	1.00
Juana Smith Mendez	do	1 mango	1.00
David Renterra	do	do	1.00
Elvira Ponce	do	2 sapotes	1.00
Francisca Franco de Rodriguez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Ottila Parras de Freeman	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Micaela Sosa de Monares	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. E. A. Brittingham	do	8 mangoes	1.00
Luz Martinez de Avina	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. E. E. Jourdan	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Catalina Byrne Pilgrim	do	5 mangoes	2.00
Mrs. Anna Byrnes Beltz	do	do	2.00
Guadalupe Vasquez de Gomes	do	1 mango	1.00
Carmen Gomez	do	1 apple	1.00
Isabel Vitela	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Felicitas Mata	do	1 mango	1.00
Juan Salas	do	4 mangoes	4.00
Concepcion Arroyo	do	2 mangoes	2.00
Maria Dolores Mercado	do	1 mango	1.00
Guadalupe Ponce	do	do	1.00
Ramona Corona	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Louise M. Gonzales	do	2 mangoes and 2 sweet limes	1.00
Manuela F. de Chavez	do	1 mango	1.00
Tomasa Lopez	do	2 mangoes, 5 peaches, and 6 plums.	1.00
Manuela Lozano Pena	do	2 peaches	1.00
Amadia Cavazos	do	2 mangoes and 2 plums	1.00
Herlinda Hernandez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Trinidad Gutierrez	do	do	1.00
Carmen Maya	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Maria Cerecares	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Maria I. H. de Padilla	do	4 apples and 1 orange	1.00
Ambrosia Medina	Hidalgo, Tex	3 mangoes	1.00
Pricilliana Velez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Hildegardo Garza	do	3 avocados	1.00
Leopoldo Morales	do	1 avocado	1.00
P. S. Martinez	do	7 mangoes	1.00
Gonzalo Martinez	do	1 mango	1.00
Claudio Gonzalez	do	11 avocados	1.00
Paula Martinez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Andres Ochoa	do	do	1.00
Clemente Puente	do	2 Irish potatoes	1.00
Otila Petron	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Trevino	do	2 plants	1.00
Maria Garcia Amaya	do	1 plant	1.00
Amada Talamontes	do	do	1.00
Antonio Salazar	do	1 mango	1.00
Miguel Asevedo	do	3 plums	1.00
Geronima Gutierrez	do	1 orange	1.00
Tomasa Elizonda	do	10 plants	1.00
Lidia Menchaca	do	3 avocados	1.00
Appolonio Landa Mancillos	do	1 mango	1.00
Jesus Diaz	do	do	1.00
Francisco Canalez	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Esperanza Contreas	do	1 mango	1.00
Angelina Rocha	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Virginia Villarreal	do	2 avocados	1.00
Florentina Gutierrez	do	1 orange	1.00
Domingo Garza	do	1 mango	1.00
Raul Daniel	do	do	1.00
Sanjuano Limon	do	do	1.00
Jesus Sanchez	do	3 avocados	1.0
Cleofas Reyna	do	3 peaches	1.00
Manuela Escobado	do	3 oranges	1.00
Augustina Flores	do	18 apricots	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Augustina Lozano	Hidalgo, Tex	5 avocados	$1.00
Blanca Vela Mena	do	3 plums	1.00
Eva Torres	do	1 mango	1.00
Julia Oralia	do	4 peaches	1.00
Senaida Flores	do	1 plum	1.00
Mary Jiminez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Crescencio Cruz	do	2 avocados	1.00
Gregoria Garcia	do	15 apricots and 1 mango	1.00
Victoriana Alaniz	do	1 mango	1.00
A. W. Beal	do	5 avocados and 2 plums	1.00
Ned Brown	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Jose Jauregui	do	11 pomegranates	1.00
Cristino Torres	do	2 avocados	1.00
Luis Pina	do	3 oranges	1.00
Lorenza Salinas	do	3 avocados	1.00
Conception Cantu	do	4 peaches	1.00
Alvaro Guzman	do	3 avocados	1.00
Branlio Castanedo	do	4 figs	1.00
Mrs. Wade Swinney	do	1 mango	1.00
Rafaela Hernandez	do	2 plants and ½ pound tree seed	1.00
F. W. Clark	do	2 mangoes	1.00
K. C. Fuller	do	1 mango	1.00
Conception Chapa	do	5 avocados	1.00
Maria Villegas Silva	do	11 figs	1.00
Juana Perez	Laredo, Tex	3 avocados	1.00
Blas Perez	do	7 mangoes	1.00
Daria M. Esquivel	do	17 plants	1.00
Victoriana Perez	do	11 mangoes	1.00
Jose M. Gonzalez	do	3 plants	1.00
Celestenka Ureste	do	8 plants	1.00
Mrs. V. Tomasena	do	10 orchid plants, 36 jobos, and 12 oranges.	2.00
Lazaro Villareal	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Julia Moreno	do	9 plants	1.00
Bertha C. Aredondo	do	75 figs, 22 peaches, and 9 pears	2.00
Rosendo Barrera	Roma, Tex	40 watermelons	12.00
Catarina Ibbarra	Thayer, Tex	½ pound green pepper and ½ pound garlic.	1.00
Eutinia Ibbarra	do	1 pound onions	.50

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1948